

The report of the majority is a combination

charges of Messrs. Bayard, of Delaware, Johnson, of New York, and Bigler, of Pennsylvania, were made.

Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, presented it, eschewing Congressional intervention, and declaring that whether Congress or the Territorial Legislature has the power to interfere, depends upon the action of the Territorial courts of the United States, which decision they pledge the Democratic party to sustain and obey. He proceeded at some length to show that Congress has no right to attempt to persist in demanding the restoration that will drive one-half of the Democracy of the North into the arms of the Black Republic.

His speech was a powerful, earnest and effective appeal, free from all bitterness, and was listened to with the most marked interest by the Southern members.

When Mr. Samuels finished his remarks, the orator of Massachusetts, presented another minority report, signed by Illinois, Minnesota, Massachusetts and Indiana, consisting of a plain, unadorned, pure and simple, which he offered as a substitute for both the majority and minority reports.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, then obtained the floor, and in the struggle of a hundred constant and protracted hours, he has been sustaining the report of the majority.

Roland J. Brent, of Maryland, took the ground that although he was opposed to the restoration of the fugitive slave, as a matter of policy, sustain the position of non-intervention. Four years ago the South, as he maintained this principle of non-intervention, and when they come here and demand this restoration, they are guilty of a crime upon the result of their extreme views; they could lead to nothing but the election of a Black Republican President.

Mr. Brewster, of Ohio, followed in a speech on the Southern side of the question, commencing at twenty minutes to eight o'clock. He maintained that the South and the Democratic party from the beginning of the "civil war" have extended the boundaries of the country, and has furnished the means at all times of paying the debts of the country. His remarks were of a violent and inflammatory character, and in the impenetrable confusion, the noise and confusion, clapping and stamping, was so great that he could scarcely be heard over the rostrum. He continued, despite the noise, to speak at the height of his voice.

He considered the Northern Democrats as worse than the Black Republicans. He did not know whether the Black Republicans whipped them, or the whipped the Black Republicans. Of the two, he considered the Black Republicans as the most open and manly foes of the South. As to Douglas, he has been a constant supporter of the Black Republicans. He considered him as great an enemy to the South as the traitor (Seward) said.

Mr. Claiborne, of Ark., obtained the floor, and he had intended to address the Convention to-night, but he had now come to the conclusion that this debate was causing a wider breach instead of producing harmony, and he withdrew to come to a vote, the disruption of the Convention. He, therefore, asked the previous question.

Mr. Jackson, of Ga., moved an adjournment.

Ohio demanded that the vote on States be agreed by States, which resulted as follows: Ayes 7; Nays 200.

The Douglas men voted against the adjournment, and the opposition of Douglas in favor of it.

[Owing to trouble on the lines south of Washington, the report here closed.—R.R.]

RIVER NEWS.

The Ohio at this port continued to decline steadily, but more rapidly than during the two preceding days, having receded during the twenty-four hours, from the level of the morning, leaving some fifteen feet in the channel between the water and the bottom of the wharves, the navigation at the different leading ports.

At Cincinnati, the water was warmer than for several days previous; being unpleasantly so in the sun, and quite summer-like all day.

At St. Louis, the water rose yesterday morning, but quite dull in the afternoon; the rates of the river boats were advanced, as usual, which were in no particular altered.

At New Orleans, the morning for selections from the mails.

A PORTER ASKING TO BE UNDERSTOOD.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning wishes it stated that the verses in her "Poems before Conquest," entitled "The Wars for a Nation," were not the Free Press's work, as it is mischievously—not against England, as is generally thought—but against the United States; not on account, she now tells us, of any reminiscence of the late war, but of the wrong of the negro matter. America will undoubtedly survive Mrs. Browning's cursing, though she was as gifted in profanity as a Templar.

PEDIGREE OF A SOUTHERN FIRE-EATER.—Horace Maynard, of Tennessee; born in Massachusetts; son of an honest wheelwright; joined the Orthodox Church; educated for the ministry; came from the Lady's Sewing Society; went South; was a "fire-eater," a "strong" and a "hard" man; was a planter of negroes; turned politician; talks about the slavery of the North and the "greasy mechanism" of the free press; and is a member of Westboro, Massachusetts, and Horace sends his children North to be educated.

SINGULAR OUTRAGE UPON A WOMAN.—The Martinsburg (Penn.) *Republican* says an outrage was recently perpetrated upon an estimable young lady of respectable family in this city. George W. Smith, a young man, the evening she was seized by two unknown persons and a handkerchief placed over her mouth; she was then carried to the creek, thrown in, and left to drown. She managed, however, to get out, and was rescued by a man in a boat, who was taken to the hospital, and after ten o'clock. About the affair there seems to be a mystery.

A PROLIFIC ENGLISH BREEDER.—SIX CHILDREN IN LESS THAN ONE YEAR.—Elizabeth Culwick, the wife of a laboring man living at Abrighton, near Snifham, gave birth to six children, three girls and a boy, three of whom, the first and two girls, were alive. The woman was confined with twins just eleven months and one week previously; making in the aggregate six children in less than twelve months.

ONE ADMIRER OF SENATOR WIFFALL.—Senator Wiffall, of Texas, has an admirer. The admirer is a young man, and is called "the son of the most original, racy, and fearless men of the times." It has been hinted that the racy Senator's late speeches were made upon a bold and daring basis, and that the admirer just quoted gives a much more charitable and satisfactory solution of their eccentricities, saying that they were made "under the impulse of the moment."

MARINE EARTHQUAKE.—The *brig Africo*, which arrived at New York recently from Port-au-Prince, reports having experienced a severe earthquake, which was felt on the 9th inst., when thirty miles from Port-au-Prince, in ninety fathoms of water. On the night of the 10th she experienced a similar quake, and the crew were aroused by the violence of the concussion, and that the vessel was on a reef or in collision.

CORDON'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE SCHEDULE.—The *Philadelphia Record* has published a letter, which was subscribed by some of his Lancashire friends, but on condition of handing over to him a considerable, but at present unproductive, property he holds in that county. The large estate of the Duke of Devonshire, and his shares is expected to become realizable one day, however distant.

MEMOIR OF A GRUMBLER.—The *Grumbler*, a paper published in Canada, says that, at a rumored caucus of the Opposition, it was fully resolved that unless the Prince of Wales were elected, the Opposition would not support him.

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